

Spatial and Regional Issues in Vehicle and Fuel Modeling Analyses: HyTrans and TAFV Examples

**Paul Leiby & David Greene
Oak Ridge National Laboratory**

Elzbieta Tworek, Univ. of Tennessee & StrataG

Mark Melaina, Univ. of Michigan

David Bowman, Econotech

**NREL Workshop on
Golden, CO.
July 15, 2004**

**OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**



Overview of Presentation

- **Description of our Vehicle and Fuel Transition project**
- **Spatial/Regionalization issues we know we will address**
- **Ideas on broader opportunities for gains through regionalization and use of GIS**
- **(Do not survey wider realm of all regional transportation analysis)**

**OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**



Hydrogen Transition (HyTrans) Project Objectives & Accomplishments (Sponsored in FY 2004 by PBA)

- ✓ **Rapidly create an integrated model of the transition to hydrogen *transportation* fuel**
- ✓ **Extend methods developed for the Transition Alternative Fuels and Vehicles (TAFV) Model**
- ✓ **Test HyTrans v1.0 and produce initial scenarios of market evolution.**
 - **Extend to greater detail, regionalization**
 - **Analyze scenarios & policies, cost-benefit**

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



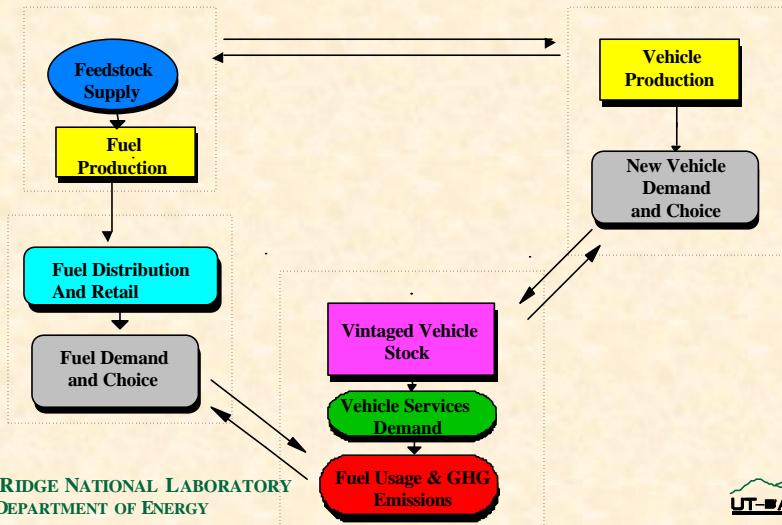
The “Chicken or Egg” problem is key to energy *transitions*, but economic models generally do not address the real barriers that create it.

- **Limited fuel availability depresses vehicle demand, limit fuel demand depresses fuel availability**
- **Vehicle and fuel infrastructure investments large, and not explicitly coordinated**
- **Scale economies:**
 - costs high at low production
- **Limited vehicle model diversity**
 - Availability on only a few makes/models limits demand
- **Learning-by-doing**
- **Slow capital stock turnover**
- **HyTrans represents all these interdependent barriers.**

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



HyTrans finds a simultaneous market solution that integrates consumer, fuel producer, fuel distributor and vehicle manufacturer decisions.



Key, interdependent market variables are solved endogenously with optimization, perfect or limited foresight.

- **Consumer choice**
 - Vehicle cost
 - Make/Model diversity
 - Fuel availability
- **Fuel availability (% stations offering H in region)**
 - Volume of fuel demand in region
 - Density of fuel demand
- **Fuel supply and cost**
 - Production and delivery processes
 - Scale of production
 - Density of demand
- **Manufacture of vehicles and cost**
 - Consumer demand
 - Scale economies
 - Learning-by-doing
 - Technological advancement

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

UT-BATTELLE

HyTrans has an ambitious timeline.

9/03 – 5/04

6/04 – 9/04

10/04 – 9/05

HyTrans v. 1

HyTrans v. 2

Future Development

- **Version 1.0**
 - Convert TAFV model
 - Develop mathematical representations of hydrogen production, delivery, demand
- **Version 2.0**
 - Represent 9 Census Regions
 - Add production/delivery technologies
- **Future 3.0**
 - Analysis of transitions, policies and measures
 - Simplified stationary demands
 - Added production and delivery technologies
 - Interaction with energy markets & economy

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Spatial/Regionalization Issues Identified and Being Addressed

- **Feedstock/fuel supplies and costs at (large) regional level**
- **Spatial aspects of pipeline configurations**
- **Density-of-Demand variations by region**
 - production scale and tech choice, and
 - delivery mode choice
- **Plant to market distances and delivery cost**
- **Value of retail station availability to (mobile) consumers**
 - on rural and interstate markets

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

between urban, less-urban & rural/interstate markets



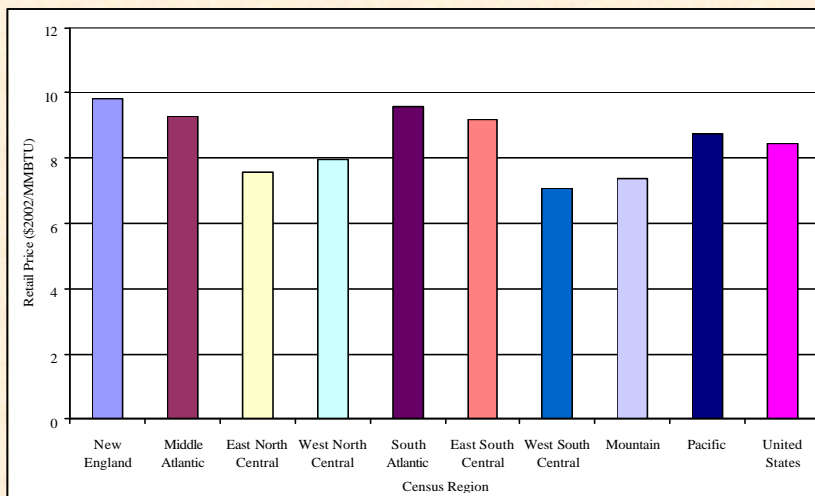
Introducing regional supply variability.

- **Cost of hydrogen production feedstocks**
 - Biomass
 - Other renewables and electricity
 - Electricity generation synergy will have to wait
- **Scale and costs will depend on demand**
- **Costs of hydrogen transportation and storage**
 - Pipeline capital costs
 - Storage costs

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



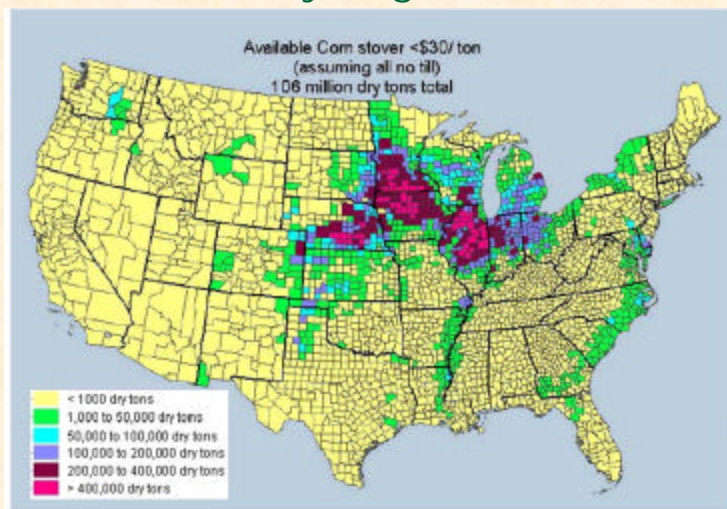
Feedstock Cost Regional Variations (e.g. Commercial Nat. Gas Price, 2001)



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Supply curves that vary by region will be constructed for hydrogen feedstocks.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

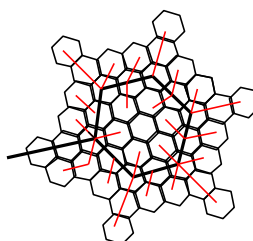
Source: Graham R., et al, "Agricultural Residue Analysis", ORNL, forthcoming.



Spatial Aspects of Pipeline Configuration:
Better understanding of the likely structure, evolution and costs of regional pipeline systems, is needed.

Hypothetical Metropolitan H2 Pipeline Distribution System

43 forecourts with actual capacity of 2100 kg/day
a plant with actual capacity of 90,000 kg/day
Density of hydrogen demand is 10,000 kg/sq km/yr
Capital investment is about \$100,316,800



Black line - trunk pipeline P1, 10" diameter
Red line - service pipeline P2, 3" diameter

OAK RIDGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



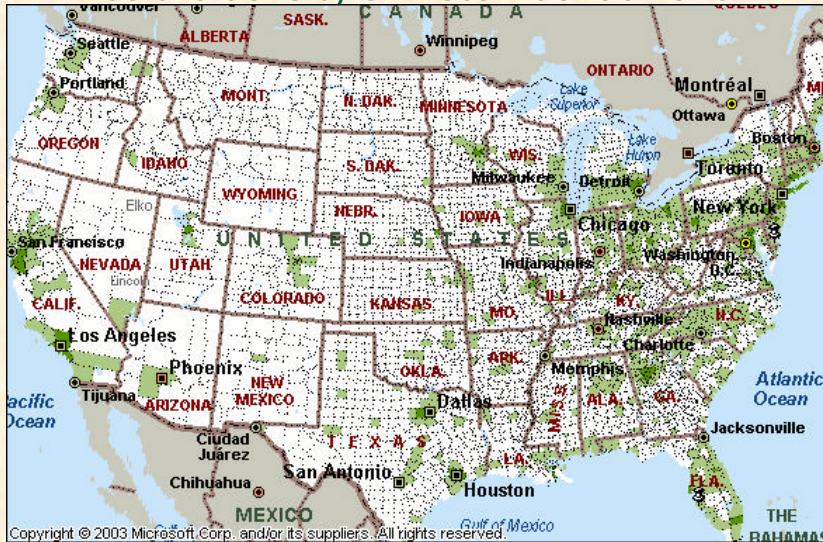
Account for Density-of-Demand variations by region

- Drives production scale and tech choice, and
- Drives delivery mode choice

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



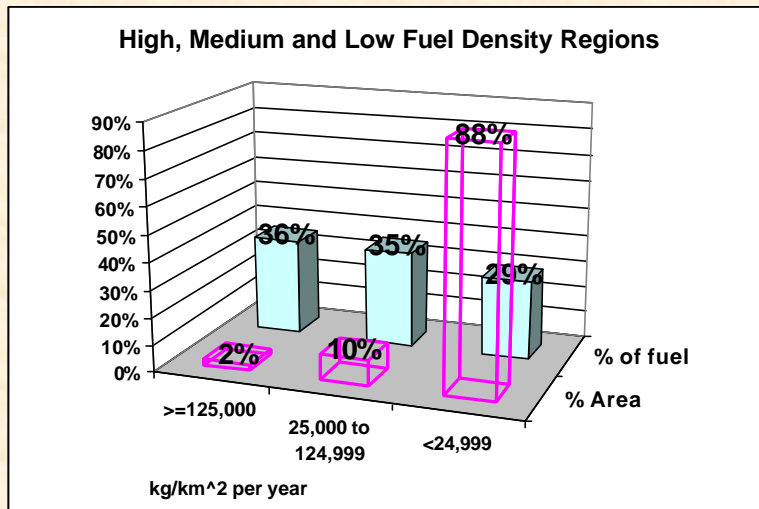
A key factor in infrastructure evolution will be the density of motor fuel demand.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



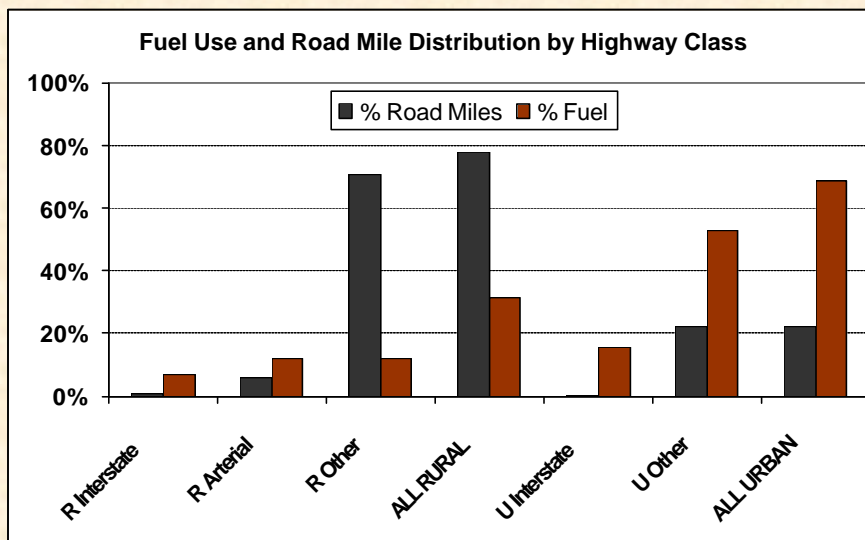
Most light-duty vehicle fuel is consumed in counties comprising about 10% of the land area of the US.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Thinking of highways as linear markets, most **rural** fuel is consumed on interstates and principal arterials.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Delivery Mode Choice Will Depend on Distances, Demand Density, and Demand Volume

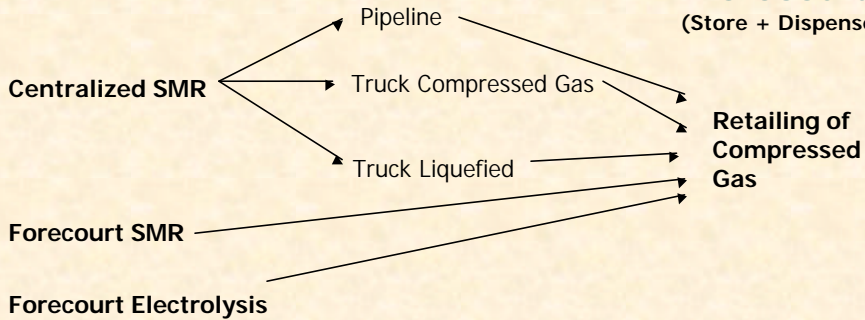
Delivery

Includes: Compression/Liquefaction+Storage+Dispensing+
Transporting+Storage+Compression/Vaporization

Production

Forecourt

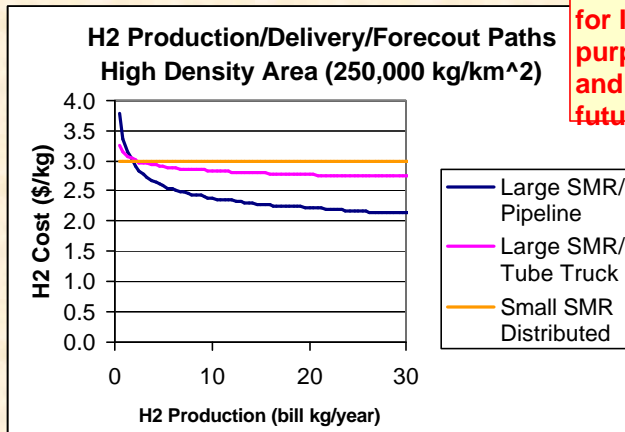
(Store + Dispense)



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



HyTrans Selects Among Production/ Delivery Pathways Based on Scale Economies and Distance/Density.

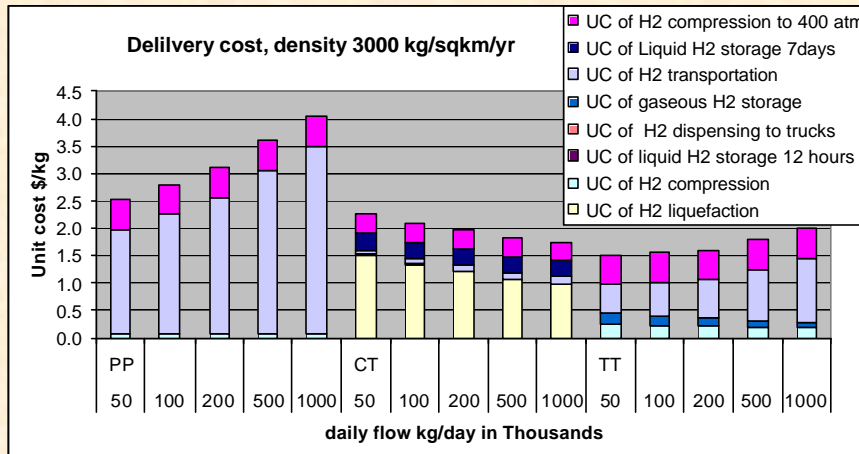


Results shown are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect future technology.

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



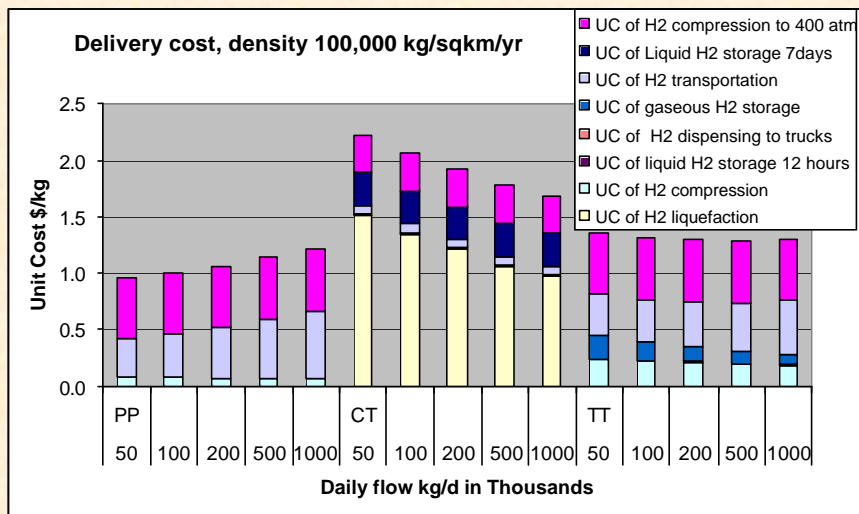
Delivery costs depend on both production *scale* and *density* of demand.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



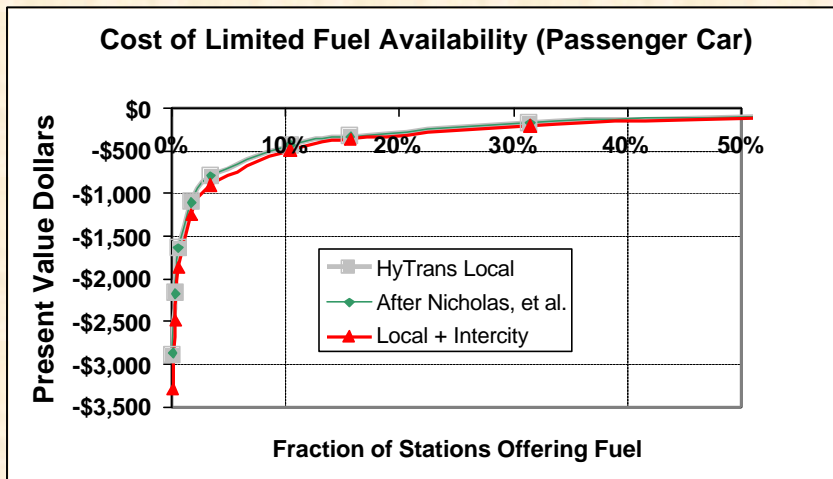
At high densities, pipelines do appear to dominate, but many questions remain.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Important Spatial Issue:
Limited retail fuel availability is a major cost to consumers.



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Improving our representation of fuel availability value to vehicle owner

- UC Davis is doing a good job of measuring increased trip distance and travel time for limited local availability.
- The value of availability in non-local markets and other regions needs a rigorous logical framework.
- Availability in linear markets needs a rigorous formulation. Mark Melaina (U. Mich) addressing.

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Urban Area/Interstate Network Model



Trip and Interstate Segment Values Use to Estimate Station Siting Value

- Some trips are more valuable than others
- Three components to determining trip value:
 - Cost of distance (fuel)
 - Cost of time
 - Destination value
- Cost of fuel and time are linearly proportional to distance
- Destination value is determined by gravity model
 - More people seem to want to drive from L.A. to Las Vegas than from L.A. to Kingman, AZ – though the distances are similar.
- Value of lining a particular interstate segment with (continuous) hydrogen stations will be proportional to sum of these three components
- Interstate segments will then be ranked according to these relative values
- Calibrate gravity model to 1995 American Travel Survey data for long distance trips between urban areas

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Other, More Detailed Regional Issues in Vehicle Transition Modeling

- **Regional variation in H2 production cost**
 - regional sequestration opportunities.
- **Regional variation in fuel distribution**
 - variations in existing delivery infrastructure (e.g. pipeline networks)
 - modeling evolution of pipeline infrastructure
 - modeling station siting
- **Regional variations in demand**
 - variations in consumer choice (e.g. suitability of vehicle or fuel types to niche/local conditions)
 - variations in temporal patterns of demand

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

